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2016 FEB -4 AM 10:05

CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT  
OF OHIO

~~JUDGE ADAMS~~

In Propria Persona

4:  
5: 16 CV 0267

Sakina Maysan Bey (Executor)

) Case No.

Ex Relatone SHEILA M. HAYES

) AFFADAVIT FOR

JUDGE PEARSON

c/o 1422 Lansdowne Boulevard,

)

MAG. JUDGE BURKE

Youngstown Territory, Ohio Republic Zip

) 1.

COMPLAINT FOR FRAUD;

Exempt [44505]

) 2.

VIOLATIONS OF

Plaintiff,

)

(OHIO CORRUPT PRACTICES

vs.

)

ACT ("OCA"), R.C. 2923.31, ET

JEFFREY J. BROWN acting as CHIEF

)

SEQ.) & the "Organized Crime

EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) & DIRECTOR,

)

Control Act of 1970," 84 Stat. 941,

CHRISTOPHER A. HALMY acting as CHIEF

)

18 U.S.C. 1961(1)(B), (1)(C), (1)(D),

FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO) for GMAC/ALLY

)

and (1)(E) ;

FINANCIAL INC. et. al, 200 Renaissance Center

)

P.O. Box 200 Detroit, Michigan 48265-2000;

) 3.

LACK OF STANDING TO

DONALD E. POWELL acting as CHAIRMAN OF

)

FORECLOSURE;

THE BOARD for the FEDERAL DEPOSIT

) 4.

TEMPORARY AND

INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC) et. al. ,

)

PERMANENT INJUNCTIVE

1100 Walnut St, Box #11

)

RELIEF AND OTHER;

Kansas City, MO 64106; JAMES L. DIMON

)

acting as CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,

) 5.

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY;

PRESIDENT, (CEO), MARIANNE LAKE acting

) 6.

VIOLATION OF TILA & HOEPA

as (CFO) of JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., et. al. ,

) 7.

VIOLATION OF RESPA

270 Park Avenue, Floor 38, New York, NY 10017-

) 8.

QUIET TITLE;

2014;

) 9.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

) 10.

RECISSION.

1 RONALD M FARIS acting as PRESIDENT,CEO ) 10. RECISSION.  
2 and MICHAEL R. BOURQUE, Jr. acting as CFO ) 11. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL  
3 of OCWEN FINANCIAL CORPORATION, 1661  
4 Worthington Road, Suite 100 West Palm Beach, FL  
5 33409; BRUCE DARYL acting as CEO for  
6 DITECH FINANICAL, LLC N.A., et. al 3000  
7 Bayport Drive, Suite 880, Tampa, Florida 33607;  
8 KEITH ANDERSON acting as CEO/PRESIDENT  
9 for GREEN TREE, LLC N.A. et al, 345 Saint Peter  
10 St. Ste 345 Saint Paul, MN 55102; Denmar dixon  
11 ACTING AS ceo AND gary l tillett ACTING AS cfo FOR  
12 WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT CO., ET AL,  
13 3000 BAYPORT DR. STE 1100, TAMPA, FL33607-8405.

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**Defendants.**

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COMES NOW the Plaintiff, Sakina Maysan Bey ex Relatione SHEILA MARIE HAYES ("Plaintiff"). Plaintiff sue Defendants as named above, jointly and individually for Fraud, Violations of the Ohio Corrupt Practices Act ("OCPA"), R.C. 2923.31, et seq. & the "Organized Crime Control Act of 1970," 84 Stat. 941, 18 U.S.C. 1961(1)(B), (1)(C), (1)(D), and (1)(E) and for other relief and demand trial by jury, and state:

**I. Jurisdiction, Venue, and Parties**

**A. Jurisdiction and Venue**

1. This is an action for damages which does not exceed the jurisdictional limit of this Court and damages are recoverable under the claims set forth herein including the Ohio Corrupt Practices Act ("OCPA"), R.C. 2923.31, et seq., and the "Organized Crime Control Act of 1970," 84 Stat. 941, 18 U.S.C. 1961(1)(B), (1)(C), (1)(D), and (1)(E) and for which damages have been

suffered by the Plaintiff due from the actions and conduct of the Defendants as set forth hereinbelow; for temporary and permanent injunctive relief in Ohio State; and for other relief, and for trial by jury of all issues so triable as a matter of right.

**2. Jurisdiction** of this action is proper in this Court as Defendants maintain numerous offices for the conduct of regular and continuous business within the State of Ohio including MAHONING County, Ohio as well as in the State of Florida for Defendants DITECH who are proceeding with foreclosure on the Plaintiffs property and as numerous of the acts set forth herein were committed by all Defendants named in this complaint with the exception of FDIC (who may or may not be a party to this complaint if they're found not to be the holders of the Security Certificate under Receivership during the time that it was registered to do business in Ohio). **Note:** DITECH, LLC, OCWEN, GMAC are all Bankrupt Chapter 11 entities and DITECH is operating without a license to do business in the State of Ohio.

**3. Venue** of this action is proper in this Court as applicable Ohio law provides that if venue is proper as to any one Defendant in multi-Defendant litigation that venue is proper as to all Defendants, and as venue is proper as to Defendants **JEFFREY J. BROWN** acting as **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) & DIRECTOR**, **CHRISTOPHER A. HALMY** acting as **CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO)** for **GMAC/ALLY FINANCIAL INC.** et. al, **DONALD E. POWELL** acting as **CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD** for the **FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC)** et. al. , **JAMES L. DIMON** acting as **CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PRESIDENT, (CEO)**, **MARIANNE LAKE** acting as (CFO) of **JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.,** et. al. , **RONALD M FARIS** acting as **PRESIDENT, CEO** and **MICHAEL R. BOURQUE, Jr.** acting as **CFO** of **OCWEN FINANCIAL CORPORATION**, **BRUCE DARYL** acting as **CEO** for **DITECH FINANCIAL, LLC N.A.,** et. al ; **KEITH ANDERSON** acting as **CEO/PRESIDENT** for **GREEN TREE, LLC N.A.** et al, **DENMAR DIXON** acting as **CEO** and **GARY L TILLET** acting as **CFO** for **WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT,** et al

### **The Parties**

Plaintiff Sakina Maysan Bey ex Relatione **SHEILA MARIE HAYES** is domiciled at Mahoning County, Ohio State who is over the age of eighteen (18). Defendants, **JEFFREY J. BROWN** acting as **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) & DIRECTOR**, **CHRISTOPHER A. HALMY** acting as **CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO)** for **GMAC/ALLY FINANCIAL INC.** et. al, **DONALD E. POWELL** acting as **CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD** for the **FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC)** et. al. , **JAMES L. DIMON** acting as **CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PRESIDENT, (CEO)**, **MARIANNE**

1 LAKE acting as (CFO) of JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., et. al. , RONALD M FARIS acting as PRESIDENT  
 2 AND CEO, MICHAEL R. BOURQUE, Jr. acting as CFO, of OCWEN FINANCIAL CORPORATION,  
 3 BRUCE DARYL acting as CEO for DITECH FINANCIAL, LLC N.A., et. al ; KEITH ANDERSON acting  
 4 as CEO/PRESIDENT for GREEN TREE, LLC N.A. et al, DENMAR DIXON acting as CEO and GARY L  
 5 TILLET acting as CFO for WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, et al:  
 6 (herein referred to as "ALLY/GMAC, CHASE, FDIC, OCWEN, DITECH, WALTER" or Defendants)  
 7 all parties Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges played a part in the fraud of  
 8 the Plaintiff's alleged debt/loan that was fraudulently turned into a Security/Trust Certificate  
 9 and no longer constitutes the definition of a loan under (Title 12 U.S.C. 1831(1)(1) and 12  
 10 U.S.C. 1831 n) of the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and (GAAS) which  
 11 mandates Securities. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges from recent  
 12 discovery on January 21, 2016 that GMAC is the Originator of the loan—a loan forever  
 13 converted into a Bond (Security)/Trust Certificate; that JPMORGAN CHASE & CO. was  
 14 doing business in the County of MAHONING, State of OHIO at the time of this action and is  
 15 the purported Depositor and Financing Agent for the Securitized Trust and/or a purported  
 16 participant in the imperfect securitization of the Note and/or the Mortgage/Deed of Trust and  
 17 received proceeds /earnings from the pool of Trust Certificates, that OCWEN became the  
 18 Servicer/Trustee over as more particularly described in this AFFADAVIT.

19 4. Defendant(s) are acting as Trustee(s) for the securitized trust. Plaintiff is informed and  
 20 believes, and thereon alleges that, Defendants doing business in the County of  
 21 MAHONING, State of OHIO are not the originators of the trust and can't claim ownership  
 22 of the Promissory Note/contract as it no longer exist due to fraud and because it was  
 23 converted into a Security. The only party that is in a position to come before the court and  
 24 stake a claim on the plaintiff's alleged loan is the Stock Market. DITECH has No standing  
 25 to foreclose; Defendants are merely Servicers over a Security not a Loan as described in  
 26 this AFFADAVIT.  
 27  
 28

### **III. INTRODUCTORY ALLEGATIONS**

5. If the Defendants DITECH et. al are claiming to be the originator/holders of the Promissory Note, proof as requested by the Plaintiff has not been received. Defendants must rebut with proof that the loan still exist: 1) the Promissory Note has not been separated from the Mortgage, 2) it has not been converted into a Security Bond, 3) it has not been placed into a Trust 4) it has not been traded on the Stock Market. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges that the truth of the matter is that GMAC is the originator of the alleged loan/debt as further described in discovery and/or Exhibit \_\_\_\_\_. DITECH is the latest in a long chain of violators who have defrauded the Plaintiff in this case. ALLY/GMAC, JP MORGAN, OCWEN, GREEN TREE and DITECH are instrumental in the initial fraud or the after-math, but it is DITECH who is currently committing fraud against the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff is the injured party that needs recoupment for interest made off of her name; her property left alone and unmolested, and her credit restored back to good standing with all credit bureaus involved; DITECH as the servicer is not an injured party in this Affidavit because the risk/debt was removed from the Bankrupt Entity, GMAC when they created the Trust.

6. A servicer can only exist if there's a Trust. A Trust by its very definition must have a Servicer. If a Servicer exists, then a Security and a TRUST must exist as they go hand-in-hand. FDIC has Receivership of GMAC. The Defendant DITECH acting as GMAC's asset Recovery Company have no right to claim recoupment for GMAC (the bankrupt entity under FDIC) because there is no asset to recover on behalf of the true originator of the alleged debt GMAC. The alleged loan/debt was insured at over twice its value and DITECH is also a Chapter 11 Bankrupt Entity. The alleged Mortgage loan and Promissory Note is not on DITECH's Balance Sheet. The true holder of the Promissory Note is the Stock Market and a Stock Market cannot foreclose on a Mortgage. The Plaintiff requested evidence through QWR type instruments: Writs, Fiduciary Request Reconveyance(s) and Letters via registered mail, Notary Presentment, and Certified Mail and Certificate of mailing. Defendants continually ignored Plaintiff's request for months and acquiesced by default, thereby refusing to prove the debt. Plaintiff had no other recourse but to serve the Defendants with an Affidavit of Facts-Notice of Default Judgement for their refusal to honor the Plaintiffs continued requests when they acquiesced. According to FASB 125 Securitization Accounting, once GMAC removed the asset and



1 expended/ transferred it to remove all risks, they became the Transferor and it is therefore  
2 considered a sale:

3 **A transfer of financial assets in which the transferor surrenders control over those assets**  
4 **is accounted for as a sale to the extent that consideration other than beneficial interests in**  
5 **the transferred assets is received in exchange. The transferor has surrendered control**  
6 **over transferred assets if and only if all of the following conditions are met:**

- 7
- 8 *a. The transferred assets have been isolated from the transferor—put presumptively beyond the reach of the*  
9 *transferor and its creditors, even in bankruptcy or other receivership.*
- 10 *b. Either (1) each transferee obtains the right—free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of*  
11 *that right—to pledge or exchange the transferred assets or (2) the transferee is a qualifying special-*  
12 *purpose entity and the holders of beneficial interests in that entity have the right—free of conditions that*  
13 *constrain them from taking advantage of that right—to pledge or exchange those interests.*
- 14 *c. The transferor does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through (1) an agreement that*  
15 *both entitles and obligates the transferor to repurchase or redeem them before their maturity or (2) an*  
16 *agreement that entitles the transferor to repurchase or redeem transferred assets that are not readily*  
17 *obtainable.*

18 According to FAS133 of the FASB, GMAC should have kept the Plaintiff's Promissory Note on their  
19 Balance Sheet instead of expending it to a Trust and turning it into a Security. *FAS 133*, is an accounting  
20 standard issued in June 1998 by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) that requires  
21 companies to measure all assets and liabilities on their Balance Sheet.

22 *22.) Cash inflows from operating activities are: a. Cash receipts from sales of goods or services,*  
23 *including receipts from collection or sale of accounts and both short- and long-term notes receivable*  
24 *from customers arising from those sales b. Cash receipts from returns on loans, other debt instruments of*  
25 *other entities, and equity securities—interest and dividends.*

26 7. It is the practice of GMAC and other companies alike to insure the loans/debts of their  
27 customers for at least two and a half times the amount of the loan and stand to collect if and  
28 when the Plaintiff defaults. Because GMAC filed bankruptcy it is unclear as to how FDIC  
collected the insurance on behalf of GMAC as their receiver, but one of the Entities mentioned  
has collected or will collect the funds from their Insurer by claiming that the Plaintiff defaulted  
on the loan. The Defendants placed the Plaintiff into default status after the Plaintiff placed the  
Defendants into a Default status, due to the Defendants own negligence, and disregard. The  
Plaintiff's only regress was to bring this matter before the Federal court in front of a Jury of her

1 peers to recoup according to law for the Defendants act of RICO fraud, and all other Counts.

2  
3 **8.** Plaintiff states that the Defendants fraud goes beyond Insurance fraud, it extends to tax fraud  
4 for failure to provide the Plaintiff with requested proof of filing of the following tax forms and  
5 other items: 1040, 1040-A, 1040-V, 1099-OID; 1099-INT and W-9, Indemnity Bond,  
6 Provider(s) and Contact number(s), and their EIN # (which Plaintiff was able to obtain through  
7 the SEC filings at SEC filings @ EDGAR.online). Defendants' fraudulent action goes all the  
8 way through to being exposed for robo-signing activities and falsification of documents. Upon  
9 discovery you will see how GMAC, as a common practice, falsified documents in order to  
10 foreclose on a New York Homeowner.

11  
12 **9.** Defendants are and were at all times material hereto a foreign (non-Ohio incorporated)  
13 corporation which engaged in a regular and systematic course of conduct in Ohio including  
14 Mahoning County, Ohio which conduct included but was and is not limited to the false claim of  
15 the acquisition of this mortgage loan relating to the real property; the institution of fraudulent  
16 threats of foreclosure proceedings based on false and fraudulent misrepresentations; the  
17 fraudulent collection, through one or more agents including but not limited to Defendants, of  
18 monies allegedly owed on a secured promissory note as to the defendant's mortgage loan also  
19 through false and fraudulent misrepresentations; and the perpetration of threats of foreclosure, a  
20 fraud upon the Mahoning County Common Pleas Court of the United States, including this  
21 Court, through false and fraudulent misrepresentations in connection with the threat of filing of  
22 foreclosure actions and the prosecution of non-judicial foreclosure practices within this judicial  
23 State. This conduct, in the aggregate and in the manner executed, constituted a pattern of  
24 criminal activity within this Judicial foreclosure State Ohio.

25  
26 **10.** Defendants, OCWEN committed Fraud upon the Plaintiff using multiple deceptive  
27 practices as was common place practices for the Servicer as evidenced in discovery or exhibit  
28 or both:

**11.** ALLY/GMAC the new name for GMAC was at all times material hereto a foreign (non-  
Ohio incorporated) corporation which engaged in a regular and systematic course of conduct in  
Ohio including Mahoning County, Ohio which conduct included but was and is not limited to

1 false claims of the acquisition of mortgage loans relating to real property, where all Fraud  
2 began.

3 **12.** The actions and course of conduct of the Defendants were executed, as to the Plaintiff, in  
4 the same manner and means (fraudulent misrepresentations in documents filed in courts, public  
5 records, and through the mails); with the same motive (to institute fraudulent foreclosure  
6 proceedings) and the same intended victim (owner of real property) and the same intended  
7 consequence (wrongfully foreclosing on real property), pursuant to a well-planned and  
8 orchestrated scheme to defraud which is executed here in the State of Ohio and throughout the  
9 United States through the institution of fraudulent foreclosure actions and regular and  
10 systematic violations of foreclosure laws in both judicial and non-judicial foreclosure  
11 jurisdictions, resulting in a nationalized fraud which has resulted in damages to this Plaintiff.

## 12 **II. The Judicial Foreclosure Process**

13  
14 **13.** The foreclosure process is instituted, depending on the jurisdiction, by either a judicial or  
15 non-judicial process.

16 **14.** In “judicial” foreclosure states, the foreclosing party initiates the foreclosure process by the  
17 filing of a civil action for foreclosure, which normally consists of a Summons and Complaint.  
18 The Complaint may contain attachments, but all judicial states require that the foreclosing party  
19 plead and prove that it is the holder or person entitled to enforce the Note which is secured by  
20 the Mortgage in order to seek the remedy of foreclosure.

21 **15.** Defendants were thus required, pursuant to applicable law and rules of court, to plead, in  
22 good faith, and prove, by the requisite evidentiary standards, legal entitlement to foreclose in  
23 order to seek the remedy of foreclosure in the judicial states of OHIO, and Ohio State which is  
24 the state where the Plaintiff Domiciles.

## 25 26 **III. Material Facts As To Fraudulent Practices of Defendants**

### 27 **A. The “Successor In Interest to GMAC” Material Misrepresentation**

28 **16.** Prior to October 25, 2006, GMAC Mortgage Corporation (hereafter “GMAC”) was a  
banking institution which, among other things, originated mortgage loans throughout the  
United States, and originated the mortgage loan of the Plaintiff herein. **17.** On or about October  
25, 2006, GMAC “failed” and was subjected to Receivership by the Federal Deposit Insurance



1 Corporation (FDIC). **18.** After October 25, 2006, the GMAC Stopped Existing and a new  
 2 company name for GMAC, "ALLY FINANCIAL INC." came into the picture, but by law only  
 3 someone that owns an Asset can transfer, Assign, or Sell, that Asset. FDIC has become the  
 4 Receivership for GMAC Mortgage Corporation, but not the Promissory Note. The ownership  
 5 of this asset doesn't belong to ALLY/GMAC Mortgage Corporation, JP MORGAN, GMAC  
 6 LLC, GREEN TREE, LLC, OCWEN, LLC, or Defendants, DITECH the current Servicer. ( See  
 7 *Witham VS Western Bank ( FDIC )* Case No. 198617930 Judge Grant Dorfman ). Plaintiff could not  
 8 find any proof that FDIC sold any "assets" of GMAC to Defendants for Green Tree which were  
 9 set forth within a Purchase & Assumption Agreement ("P&A") between Defendant GMAC and  
 10 the FDIC. **19.** Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that because of the  
 11 Defendants negligence and willful disregard during GMAC's bankruptcy that the opportunity  
 12 for regress was missed as the Plaintiff was never given proper notice of **The Financial**  
 13 **Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act ("FIRREA")** which was enacted  
 14 during the savings and loan insolvency crisis to enable the FDIC to efficiently and  
 15 expeditiously wind up the affairs of failed financial institutions. See *Lewis v. Boyd*, 398 F.3d  
 16 735, 739 (6th Cir. 2005). The Plaintiff was never given notice by mail or by email of Section  
 17 1821 of FIRREA that establishes an administrative process for handling claims against a failed  
 18 bank that has been placed into receivership ( 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)). Because GMAC Mortgage  
 19 Corporation is a failed bank and therefore placed into FDIC receivership, it was the duty of the  
 20 successor of GMAC via FDIC or its successor to make sure that the Plaintiff received that  
 21 notice informing the Plaintiff of her options for regress. It was also the duty of the FDIC to  
 22 inform the Plaintiff that the FDIC was now to act instead for GMAC and that they were to be  
 23 properly substituted as "GMAC" (originator of the Loan); thereby, taking away the Plaintiff's  
 24 right to have exhausted **FIRREA's** administrative claims process. The Plaintiff through  
 25 research in the month of January 2016 while her consultant was preparing her complaint  
 26 discovered this remedy years too late. Plaintiff has suffered a devastating miscarriage of justice.  
 27 As a lay-person, the Plaintiff had no idea or clue that the Sixth Circuit had this following  
 28 explanation: "Upon its appointment as receiver, FDIC is required to publish notice that the  
 failed institution's creditors must file claims with FDIC by a specified date not less than ninety  
 days after the date of publication( 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(3)(B)). FDIC is also required to mail

1 notice to all known creditors of the failed institution. [12 U.S.C.] § 1821(d)(3)(C). FDIC for  
 2 GMAC Mortgage Corporation individually or jointly also failed to mail the Plaintiff notice of  
 3 the failed institutions remedy fo21r Creditors giving the Plaintiff regress and because of this  
 4 neglect, the Plaintiff missed the opportunity of the 180 days from the date of filing to allow or  
 5 disallow claims. [12 U.S.C.] § 1821(d)(5)(A)(i). Claimant can't act upon a remedy without  
 6 notice that such remedy exists. On January 22, 2016 Plaintiff through research came upon the  
 7 above mentioned notice and this following notice, "Claimants have sixty days from the date of  
 8 disallowance, or from the expiration of the 180-day administrative decision deadline, within  
 9 which to seek judicial review in an appropriate United States district court. [12 U.S.C.] §  
 10 1821(d)(6)(A). Village of Oakwood v. State Bank and Trust Co., 539 F.3d 373, 384-85 (6th  
 11 Cir. 2008) (citation omitted)." FDIC failed to publish and Mail the required notice under 12  
 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(3)(B)(i) for GMAC to the Plaintiff/creditor to present their administrative  
 13 claim to the FDIC 2:12-cv-11642-VAR-MJH Doc # 5 Filed 06/28/12 Pg. 6 of 10 Pg. ID 426 7  
 14 by March 10, 2010 (Doc. 3-10). It is clear that the plaintiff did not get the honorable and just  
 15 opportunity of notice in order to file an administrative claim by the bar date, and, in fact, will  
 16 never have the opportunity to file an administrative claim with the FDIC. Plaintiff is seeking  
 17 relief now. Plaintiff was always told by GMAC and the other Servicers that she was the debtor,  
 18 she was never told by the Defendants that she was the Creditor—another act of fraudulent  
 19 concealment and breach of fiduciary duties perpetrated upon the Plaintiff.  
 20 Since the closure of GMAC, the FDIC as receiver has controlled GMAC Mortgage  
 21 Corporation." [Emphasis in original]. "The FDIC's practice in repudiating contracts has most  
 22 often been to pay principal and interest to date of payment, **unless the assets have been**  
 23 **fraudulently conveyed (transferred) or conveyed to an affiliate under improper**  
 24 **circumstances**. However, the FDIC has the power to repudiate contracts that it characterizes as  
 25 secured borrowings and, thereby, reclaim transferred assets by paying principal and interest to  
 26 the date of receivership, which may be as many as 180 days before the date of payment.  
 27 **20.** Defendant DITECH, both directly and indirectly as the alleged "servicer (that being  
 28 Defendants for DITECH et al.) have instituted foreclosure proceedings throughout the United  
 States in a judicial jurisdiction where it is claiming, in an official capacity via its Attorney(s)  
 Reimer, Arnovitz, Chernek & Jeffrey Co., LPA. via its court filing letter/document, to be filed  
 in the public records and sent to the Plaintiff herein by mail, to be the "successor in interest to

GMAC Mortgage Corporation” for purposes of attempting to justify legal entitlement to institute foreclosure proceedings, doing so based upon nothing more than either (a) unsworn allegation unsupported by any evidence, and it has never been established or qualified as to what the FDIC “sold” to Defendants/DITECH if anything under their Receivership, and which “Affidavit” if any does not contain, as part of said “Affidavit”, any recitation or proof that the specific loan sought to be foreclosed was in fact sold by the FDIC to Defendants for DITECH or that the interest therein was otherwise legally acquired by Defendant DITECH. **21.** In no instance, does judicial foreclosure efforts, have Defendants DITECH servicer, Defendant GREEN TREE, Defendant WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION in bringing any supported allegations of “successor in interest to GMAC” with any Schedule of Assets purchased from the FDIC showing that the specific loan sought to be foreclosed was in fact part of the alleged “purchase of assets” by the Defendants from the FDIC or other proof that Defendants legally acquired the full and unencumbered interest in either the Note or the mortgage instrument (Mortgage). Defendants, ALLY FINANCIAL CO. if they are claiming to be the originator of the loan/debt, let them come forth now and prove to be the holder of the Promissory Note and prove that it has not been converted into a Security Certificate, etc.

**B. Specific Material Facts as to Named Plaintiff**

**22.** The specific pattern of criminal activity of Defendants which has been perpetrated upon the Plaintiff herein through fraudulent practices and the use of the mails and, in certain instances, actions involving perjury, is demonstrated by the specific instances of conduct set forth below, which conduct was executed with the same intent and in the same manner and means and with the same intended victim and intended results. **23.** As to Plaintiff Sakina Maysan Bey ex Relatione SHEILA MARIE HAYES: Defendants instituted an action to foreclose on a loan which had been originated by GMAC now under the Receivership of the FDIC, doing so without and Assignment and with no evidence that Defendant DITECH legally acquired an ownership or holder interest in the loan. The first copy of the letter mailed to the Plaintiff threatening foreclosure contained no endorsement; the second version of the letter contained two initial on the “endorsement” with no signature. The Assignment which says “DITECH as successor in interest to GREEN TREE” is fraudulent and thus there is a fraudulent transfer

1 which assigned DITECH as Trustee for a GMAC securitization, on date unknown. There is no  
 2 indication that the name DITECH is being used for FDIC. Furthermore, DITECH  
 3 FINANCIAL, LLC is a Collection Agency with NO License to do Business as a Mortgage  
 4 Company in the State of Ohio. Here are the two items found as it applies to DITECH's ability  
 5 to do business in Ohio: **1) Ohio Mortgage Broker Act Mortgage Banker Exemption #**  
 6 **MBMB.850171.000; 2) Ohio Department of Insurance.** Neither of these have anything to do  
 7 with a license to operate and hold Assets of Mortgages that contain the Plaintiff's property.

#### 10 COUNT I: COMMON LAW FRAUD

11  
 12 **24.** Plaintiff reaffirms and realleges paragraphs 1 through 23 hereinabove as if set forth more  
 13 fully hereinbelow. **25.** At all times material hereto, Defendants for DITECH and GREEN  
 14 TREE, WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION had actual knowledge  
 15 that their written statements as to alleged ownership of the Plaintiff's mortgage loan and the  
 16 legal entitlement to demand monies/species from Plaintiff and institute foreclosure proceedings  
 17 were false statements of material fact which were false when made and known by said  
 18 Defendants to be false when made. **26.** Defendants for DITECH, WALTER INVESTMENT  
 19 MANAGEMENT CORPORATION and GREEN TREE, made the subject false statements  
 20 with the specific intent that Plaintiff relies thereon and with the separate specific intent, was  
 21 unknown to the Plaintiff at the time, to defraud the Plaintiff. **27.** Plaintiff, not being in the  
 22 mortgage lending or mortgage loan acquisition businesses, reasonably relied upon the written  
 23 statements of Defendants for DITECH, WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT  
 24 CORPORATION and GREEN TREE and acted thereon, including but not limited to paying in  
 25 federal reserve notes (which by constitutional law and by its very definition is not  
 26 money/specie) to said Defendants when demanded thereby until the defendants acquiesced by  
 27 non-response to Writs and Fiduciary Request Reconveyance(s), leaving the Plaintiff with no  
 28 regress or opportunity to cure the accusations of Default. **28.** As a direct and proximate result of  
 the actions and course of conduct of Defendants, Plaintiff has suffered damages mentally and  
 emotionally. **29.** The fraudulent conduct engaged in by the Defendants constitutes a separate  
 and independent tort, separate and apart from any breach of any contract. The deliberate and

1 concerted actions engaged in by the Defendants as set forth above and under the circumstances  
 2 set forth above constitutes the type of fraud for which Plaintiff demands the assessment of her  
 3 filing fees against the Defendants. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands the entry of Final  
 4 Judgment against the Defendants for compensatory damages, interest, costs, fees, and any other  
 5 and further relief which is just and proper under the totality of the circumstances.

## 6 7 COUNT II: CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD 8

9 **30.** Plaintiff reaffirms and realleges paragraphs 1 through 29 hereinabove as if set forth more  
 10 fully hereinbelow. **31.** At all times material hereto, Defendants for DITECH, WALTER  
 11 INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT and GREEN TREE agreed, between and among themselves  
 12 and in combination with each other and various agents identified hereinbelow, as to each overt  
 13 act in furtherance of the conspiracy and enterprise, to engage in unlawful actions for a common  
 14 purpose, to wit: to perpetrate a fraud upon Plaintiff through fraudulent verbal threats of  
 15 foreclosure and fraudulent written threats of foreclosure filings whereby the Defendants would  
 16 obtain the use and benefit, under fraudulent pretenses, of the Plaintiff's real property at the  
 17 expense of the Plaintiff and without compensating the Plaintiff therefore; to unlawfully convert  
 18 the Plaintiff's real property and permanently deprive the Plaintiff thereof; and to cause all  
 19 deleterious consequences of the Defendants' actions to be saddled upon the Plaintiff, which  
 20 consequences include but are not limited to fear of the loss of real property; the incurring of  
 21 expenses; and the adverse effects of threat, duress and coercion of default and foreclosure  
 22 placed on the Plaintiff's credit report by the Defendants causing bouts of depression.

23 **32.** Defendants agreed to engage in these unlawful actions with various agents including but  
 24 not limited to all of their servicers for purposes of instituting and furthering a fraudulent  
 25 foreclosure in a judicial jurisdiction, which Defendants and their agents being involved in the  
 26 various transactions and with the Defendants participating in each overt act in furtherance of  
 27 the conspiracy to defraud and convert, and did so in order to accomplish the objective of  
 28 defrauding the Plaintiff and misappropriating federal reserve notes FRNs. (see violations under  
 "Count VI Crimes Against Humanity") and real property from the Plaintiff. **33.** As a direct  
 and proximate result of the overt, concerted, and conspiratorial actions of the Defendants  
 through and with their agents, the Plaintiff has suffered significant damages within



jurisdictional limit of this Court. **34.** The conspiracy to defraud and convert engaged in by the Defendants constitutes a separate and distinct independent tort which is separate and apart from any breach of any contract. **35.** The deliberate and concerted actions engaged in by the Defendants as set forth above and under the circumstances set forth above constitutes the type of fraud for which the Plaintiff demands the assessment of her damages and fees against the Defendants. WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands the entry of Final Judgment against the Defendants for compensatory damages, interest, costs, fees, and any other and further relief which is just and proper under the totality of the circumstances.

### **COUNT III:**

#### **VIOLATIONS OF (OHIO CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT ("OCPA"),**

#### **R.C. 2923.31, ET SEQ.)**

**36.** Plaintiff reaffirms paragraphs 1 through 35 hereinabove as if set forth more fully hereinbelow. **37.** This is an action for violations of the OHIO CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT ("OCPA"), R.C. 2923.31, ET SEQ.), also known as the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970," 84 Stat. 941, 18 U.S.C. 1961(1)(B), (1)(C), (1)(D), and (1)(E), as amended and Plaintiff asserts claims for relief under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(c)-(d), and 1964(c). 18 U.S.C. § 1962 which provides, in pertinent part: (c) It shall be unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity or collection of unlawful debt. (d) It shall be unlawful for any person to conspire to violate any of the provisions of subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section. 18 U.S.C. § 1926. Section 1964(c) of RICO gives individuals a private right of action with recourse to treble damages and reasonable attorney fees. In order to demonstrate a violation under RICO, a plaintiff must establish the following elements: 1) that there were two or more predicate offenses; 2) that an "enterprise" existed; 3) that there was a nexus between the pattern of racketeering activity and the enterprise; and 4) that an injury to business or property occurred as a result of the above three factors. *VanDenBroeck v. Commonpoint Mortgage Co.*, 210 F.3d 696, 699 (6th Cir. 2000). Further, the United States Supreme Court has held that "in order to be held responsible under the Act, a defendant must have not only participated in the scheme, but must have also participated in the operation or management of

the enterprise itself.” *Id.* (citing *Reves v. Ernst & Young*, 507 U.S. 170, 183 (1993)). If a plaintiff fails to meet one of the RICO requirements, the RICO claim fails. *Michalak v. Edwards*, Nos. 96-1970, 96-1972, 1997 WL 561424, \* 2 (6th Cir. Sept. 9, 1997) (citing *Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Corp.*, 473 U.S. 479 (1985)). As recognized previously, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), “it shall be unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise . . . to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise’s affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity . . .” *Id.* Section 1961(4) broadly defines an enterprise as “any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity.” 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4). An “‘enterprise’ is not the ‘pattern of racketeering activity;’ it is an entity separate and apart from the pattern of activity in which it engages.” *United States v. Turkette*, 452 U.S. 576, 583 (1981). **38.** However, a plaintiff may allege the separate elements of “enterprise” and “pattern of racketeering activity” through the same facts. *Begala v. PNC Bank, Ohio, N.A.*, 214 F.3d 776, 781-82 (6th Cir. 2000) (citing *United States v. Qaoud*, 777 F.2d 1105, 1115 (6th Cir. 1985)). **43.** The actions of the Defendants were specifically directed to the named Plaintiff herein. **39.** In order to accomplish their objective, Defendants developed and were part of an enterprise, which consisted of the Defendants and their agents including but not limited to various law Firms and “Trustee Sale” companies, which worked together and in concert at the direction of the Defendants for the specific purpose of furthering the pattern of criminal activity set forth herein, including notary fraud and a regular pattern and practice of filing false and perjured documents in the public records to institute a further fraudulent foreclosure threat and steal residential real property from its owner. **40.** An association-in-fact enterprise can be proven by showing (1) that the associated persons formed an ongoing organization, formal or informal; (2) that they functioned as a continuing unit; and 3) that the organization was separate from the pattern of racketeering activity in which it engaged. *VanDenBroeck*, 210 F.3d at 699 (citing *Frank v. D'Ambrosi*, 4 F.3d 1378, 1386 (6th Cir. 1993)). There must be “an organizational pattern or system of authority that provides a mechanism for directing the group’s affairs on a continuing, rather than ad hoc, basis.” *United States v. Tocco*, 200 F.3d 401, 425 (6th Cir. 2000). “Simply conspiring to commit a fraud is not enough to trigger the Act if the parties are not organized in a fashion that would enable them to function as a racketeering organization for other purposes.” *Id.* “The command system of a Mafia family

is an example of the type of structure' that is distinct from the pattern of racketeering activity." Tocco, 200 F.3d at 425 (quoting United States v. Bledsoe, 674 F.2d 647 (8th Cir.), cert. denied sub nom. Phillips v. United States, 459 U.S. 1040 (1982)). Thus, the focus of the inquiry on organizational structure is whether the enterprise encompasses more than what is necessary to commit the predicate RICO offense. Id. **41**. As set forth hereinbelow, the Defendants, through their predicate acts and pattern of criminal activity which the Defendants engaged in throughout the United States on a regular and continuous basis and with a defined and intentional purpose, conducted a nationalized fraud, the victims of which were the American homeowner including the Plaintiff herein. **42**. As set forth hereinabove and further hereinbelow, Defendants JEFFREY J. BROWN acting as CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) & DIRECTOR, CHRISTOPHER A. HALMY acting as CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO) for GMAC/ALLY FINANCIAL INC. et. al, DONALD E. POWELL acting as CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD for the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC) et. al. , JAMES L. DIMON acting as CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PRESIDENT, (CEO), MARIANNE LAKE acting as (CFO) of JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., et. al., RONALD M FARIS acting as PRESIDENT, CEO and MICHAEL R. BOURQUE, Jr. acting as CFO of OCWEN FINANCIAL CORPORATION, BRUCE DARYL acting as CEO for DITECH FINANICAL, LLC N.A., et. al ; KEITH ANDERSON acting as CEO/PRESIDENT for GREEN TREE, LLC N.A. et al, DENMAR DIXON acting as CEO and GARY L TILLET acting as CFO for WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, et al, as the controlling RICO and controlling enterprises Defendants, together with the active aid, assistance, and agreement of additional RICO and enterprise Defendants for JEFFREY J. BROWN acting as CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) & DIRECTOR, CHRISTOPHER A. HALMY acting as CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO) for GMAC/ALLY FINANCIAL INC. et. al, DONALD E. POWELL acting as CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD for the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC) et. al. , JAMES L. DIMON acting as CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PRESIDENT, (CEO), MARIANNE LAKE acting as (CFO) of JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., et. al., RONALD M FARIS acting as PRESIDENT, CEO and MICHAEL R. BOURQUE, Jr. acting as CFO of OCWEN FINANCIAL CORPORATION, BRUCE DARYL acting as CEO for DITECH FINANICAL, LLC N.A., et. al ; KEITH ANDERSON acting as CEO/PRESIDENT for GREEN TREE, LLC N.A. et al,

1 DENMAR DIXON acting as CEO and GARY L TILLET acting as CFO for WALTER  
 2 INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, et al and their respective agents, repeatedly, deliberately,  
 3 intentionally, conspiratorially and with criminal intent received proceeds both directly and  
 4 indirectly from a pattern of criminal activity through theft, fraudulent practices, false pretenses,  
 5 fraud, and perjury in the acquisition of title to and claimed rights, interest, and equity in real  
 6 property of Land that is the Ancestral Estate of an Aboriginal Indigenous Moor American. **43.**  
 7 As further set forth herein, the RICO Defendants who were employed by and associated with  
 8 the enterprise conducted and participated in such enterprise through a pattern of criminal  
 9 activity including but not limited to a nationalized pattern of filing false and perjured  
 10 documents in the public records; instituting false and fraudulent threats of foreclosure  
 11 proceeding letters to create fear through Threat Duress and Coercion on the Plaintiff; and  
 12 deliberately ignoring and failing to comply with applicable foreclosure laws. **44.** As set forth  
 13 hereinabove and hereinbelow, the RICO Defendants also conspired and endeavored to violate  
 14 the activities prohibited by OHIO CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT ("OCPA"), R.C. 2923.31, ET  
 15 SEQ.). The RICO Defendants specifically engaged in their pattern of criminal activity at the  
 16 expense of the Plaintiff and for their own benefit. **45.** The RICO Defendants engaged in their  
 17 pattern of criminal activity through and arising out of a series of transactions and acts in the  
 18 state of Ohio identified above (with no license which is twice as criminal), which transactions  
 19 and acts included the fraudulent foreclosure filings threat, wrongful misrepresentations as to  
 20 FREDDIE MAC, perjured documents, and intentional failure to comply with foreclosure laws  
 21 as set forth above. **46.** As such, the RICO Defendants have violated OCPA. R.C. 2923.31, with  
 22 said Defendants' actions: (a) having the same intent (that being to obtain, through a pattern of  
 23 theft, fraud, fraudulent activity, and false pretenses, monies/species (that the Plaintiff does not  
 24 have, is not allowed to have, and never had in her entire lifetime due to the Executive Order  
 25 Issued April 5, 1933 by Franklin D Roosevelt Forbidding The Hoarding of Gold Coin, Gold  
 26 Bullion and Gold Certificates – See the definition of Money) and real property from an  
 27 innocent and unknowing homeowner and rightfully the property thereof); (b) having the same  
 28 results ( and that being the wrongful foreclosure letter of the Plaintiff's real property to further  
 the enterprise of the RICO Defendants); (c) having the same victim (homeowner with a  
 mortgage loan); and (d) having the same methods of commission (that being theft, fraud, false  
 pretenses, perjury, and mail fraud). **47.** The actions of the RICO Defendants are interrelated by

1 the distinguishing characteristic of the fact that RICO Defendants for JEFFREY J. BROWN  
 2 acting as CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) & DIRECTOR, CHRISTOPHER A.  
 3 HALMY acting as CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO) for GMAC/ALLY FINANCIAL  
 4 INC. et. al, DONALD E. POWELL acting as CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD for the  
 5 FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC) et. al. , JAMES L. DIMON  
 6 acting as CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PRESIDENT, (CEO), MARIANNE LAKE acting as  
 7 (CFO) of JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., et. al. , RONALD M FARIS acting as  
 8 PRESIDENT,CEO and MICHAEL R. BOURQUE, Jr. acting as CFO of OCWEN  
 9 FINANCIAL CORPORATION, BRUCE DARYL acting as CEO for DITECH FINANICAL,  
 10 LLC N.A., et. al ; KEITH ANDERSON acting as CEO/PRESIDENT for GREEN TREE, LLC  
 11 N.A. et al, DENMAR DIXON acting as CEO and GARY L TILLET acting as CFO for  
 12 WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, et al were all related persons as to all of the  
 13 RICO Defendants by the fact that RICO Defendant DITECH and their respective agents were  
 14 substantially under the direction, ownership, or control, either directly or indirectly, of RICO  
 15 Defendants for JEFFREY J. BROWN acting as CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) &  
 16 DIRECTOR, CHRISTOPHER A. HALMY acting as CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO)  
 17 for GMAC/ALLY FINANCIAL INC. et. al, DONALD E. POWELL acting as CHAIRMAN  
 18 OF THE BOARD for the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC) et.  
 19 al. , JAMES L. DIMON acting as CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PRESIDENT, (CEO),  
 20 MARIANNE LAKE acting as (CFO) of JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., et. al. , RONALD M  
 21 FARIS acting as PRESIDENT,CEO and MICHAEL R. BOURQUE, Jr. acting as CFO of  
 22 OCWEN FINANCIAL CORPORATION, BRUCE DARYL acting as CEO for DITECH  
 23 FINANICAL, LLC N.A., et. al ; KEITH ANDERSON acting as CEO/PRESIDENT for  
 24 GREEN TREE, LLC N.A. et al, DENMAR DIXON acting as CEO and GARY L TILLET  
 25 acting as CFO for WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, et al **48**. As set forth above,  
 26 Plaintiff has been injured and has suffered significant damages by reason of the RICO  
 27 Defendants' numerous violations of R.C. 2923.31. **49**. Plaintiff is thus entitled to demand and  
 28 do demand threefold actual damages against the RICO Defendants in addition to all fees and  
 costs. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands the entry of Final Judgment against the Defendants for  
 compensatory damages, interest, costs, fees, and any other and further relief which is just and  
 proper under the totality of the circumstances. Defendants set out to commit the RICO of false



1 bookkeeping entries when they did the following: 1) They claimed that they gave the seller a  
 2 check written from their cash account, a credit entry to cash was made for \$36,000 – which  
 3 they purport constituted the loan to the Plaintiff and the check to the seller to buy the house. 2)  
 4 To record the bank receiving the Plaintiff's Promissory Note (money equivalent) as a bank  
 5 asset, GMAC made a debit entry in their Mortgage Loans Receivables Account for \$36,000.  
 6 Note: The fraud continued as follows: The banks books are in balance, while the Plaintiff is  
 7 deceived into believing she had a loan. But Plaintiff is now aware through 12 U.S.C. 1813  
 8 (l)(1), that she was supposed to get credit for her Negotiable Instrument the Promissory Note.  
 9 There is no proof anywhere or any record of GMAC depositing a \$36,000 check into Plaintiff's  
 10 Account. Nothing showing proof anywhere to substantiate that those funds were actually  
 11 received from the Plaintiff to purchase the home from GMAC in the form of a bank credit to  
 12 her account for the instrument nor did she receive a receipt. More importantly, under both 12  
 13 U.S.C. 1813(l) (1) AND 12 U.S.C. 1831n (GAAP), the bank has to account for receiving a  
 14 borrower's negotiable instrument. 3) The bank has to record receiving the Plaintiff's  
 15 promissory note (negotiable instrument), yet they credited a DDA in her name for the amount  
 16 of the note, \$36,000. They changed the intent of the agreement and changed the promissory  
 17 note so as to fund the check to the seller. 4) The bank most likely showed the seller receiving  
 18 the check by debiting cash (recorded as an asset). This is fraud to the highest degree because  
 19 after the GMAC's cash account cancelled out they will never lose anything from their cooking  
 20 of the books. What are left on the books are the same journal entries the Federal Reserve  
 21 requires from Modern Money that should be made by banks when they make loans: "What they  
 22 do when they make loans is to accept promissory notes in exchange for credits to the borrowers'  
 23 transactional accounts. Loans (assets) and deposits (liabilities) both rise" FEDERAL  
 24 RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO – MODERN MONEY MECHANICS states that if a  
 25 business is active, the banks with excess reserves probably will have opportunities to loan the  
 26 currency. Of course, they do not really pay out loans from the money they receive as deposits.  
 27 If they did this, no additional money would be created. What they do when they make loans is  
 28 to accept promissory notes in exchange for credits to the borrowers' transactional accounts.  
 Loans (assets) and deposits (liabilities) both rise by the same currency amount. Reserves are  
 unchanged by the loan transactions. But the deposit credits constitute new additions to the total  
 deposits of the banking system.

**COUNT IV: LACK OF STANDING TO FORECLOSURE**

50. Plaintiff reaffirms paragraphs 1 through 49 hereinabove as if set forth more fully hereinbelow. 51. Sakina Maysan Bey ex Relatione SHEILA MARIE HAYES, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that, the corporation GMAC, et al is a corporation, that did business in the County of MAHONING, State of OHIO and was the purported Sponsor for Securitized Trust and/or a purported participant in the imperfect securitization of the Note and/or the Mortgage/Deed of Trust as more particularly described in this AFFIDAVIT, not DITECH as these Defendants are perpetrating a fraud as the true holders of the Note and Mortgage that must stay together. That said; it is the Plaintiff that holds the highest **Allodial Aboriginal Clear Perfect Title of Conveyance** not the third party servicer, DITECH.

52. As stated above, Plaintiff after many attempts to verify the validity of the alleged loan and to make sure that there was no impropriety, underhanded fraud, or unfair Lending Practices, served the Defendants DITECH/GREEN TREE/WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION and their failure to respond to all requests, brought about the Affidavit of Fact Notice of Default Judgement along with a copy showing proof of the Plaintiff's highest and superior Title/Deed of Trust. **The requests consisted of the following:** Number (1) Produce the Originals or Certified and Verified Official Copies of the Original Loan-Related Documents (including all related papers, electronic communications and E-mails, etc.,) as stipulated by Law. Number (2) To schedule a timely and transparent Meeting establishing an opportunity for the Plaintiff, her Consul, and/or her CPA to make a thorough Physical Inspection of the Loan-related Documents, and all other related instruments, so as to enable the Plaintiff and her Consul, or CPA to physically Examine; to Verify; to Confirm; and to Witness the same instruments; and to Rebut any mistakes or misrepresentations; to compare her records, facts and information; and to correct the same for the Public Record to make sure that the Promissory Note did not split from the Mortgage. The United States Supreme Court established the basic rule early in the 1873 case of Carpenter v. Longan: "The note and mortgage are inseparable; the former as

1 essential, the latter as an incident (*Jackson v. Blodget*, 5 Cowan 205; *Jackson v. Willard*, 4  
 2 Johnson 43.). Also, in *Fed. Home Loan Mtge. Corp. v. Schwartzwald*, this court greatly  
 3 clarified disparate Ohio foreclosure decisions by finding that a party must have standing at  
 4 the time the foreclosure complaint is filed. In *Schwartzwald*, the court found that: "Federal  
 5 Home Loan concedes that there is no evidence that it had suffered any injury at the time it  
 6 commenced this foreclosure action. Thus, because it failed to establish an interest in the  
 7 note or mortgage at the time it filed suit, it had no standing to invoke the jurisdiction of the  
 8 common pleas court. *Fed. Home Loan Mtge. Corp. v. Schwartzwald*, 134 Ohio St.3d 13,  
 9 2012-Ohio-5017, ¶28. Because of the Defendants failure to provide evidence, there appears  
 10 to be too much fraud involved prompting the Plaintiff request the original documents. An  
 11 assignment of the note carries the mortgage with it, while an assignment of the latter alone  
 12 is a nullity; therefore, the mortgage can have no separate existence. Number (3) Plaintiff  
 13 requested Defendants and their Assigns for the Record to produce the following Records,  
 14 Information and Documents as initially noted and related to the alleged Loan in this alleged  
 15 claim, bearing the Account Number **0003052644**; and any future related Case Number  
 16 known and unknown, which are in controversy—all inter-dependent, inter-related  
 17 documents, and all associated Instruments attached thereto; covering all the associated Files  
 18 and Notes and Instruments constructed from the initiation of the alleged Loan up and unto  
 19 the present day; and reflecting all related and accumulated documents, notes and data: **A.**  
 20 Disclose and Produce the Original Promissory Note (being Lawful, legible and verifiable  
 21 proof of evidence (exposing the front and the back) and marked with the Account Number,  
 22 0003052644, with the clear signatures of the Lender(s) and all the evidence associated with  
 23 the Original Loan, indicating the exchange of Substance or Specie alleged to have been  
 24 issued from the Defendants, ( including "DITECH") and given to the Borrower Sakina  
 25 Maysan Bey ex Relatione SHEILA MARIE HAYES( hereby known interchangeably as  
 26 either Borrower and or Plaintiff). **B.** TO PRODUCE ANY AND ALL 'Allonge' or Riders;  
 27 any 'Bills of Exchange'; and any other 'Promissory Note(s) (exposing the front(s) and the  
 28 back(s) complete with any "Affixations' or 'Allocations' attached to, or associated with, the  
 Borrower's 'Original Promissory Note' and used for 'Endorsements'. **C.** to produce and  
 disclose all Bookkeeping Journal Entries associated with the alleged Loan given to the  
 Plaintiff, Sakina Maysan Bey Ex Relatione SHEILA MARIE HAYES. Including all the

1 complete names, the addresses, and the locations, and the business contacts of all the acting  
 2 Trustee(s), Feoffers and/or the affirmed Surety Holders. **D.** Produce, disclose and reveal the  
 3 'Promissory Note' associated with the Original Loan and to reveal and disclose all other  
 4 Notes related in any other way to the Borrower Sakina Maysan Bey Ex Relatione SHEILA  
 5 MARIE HAYES. **E.** Produce Evidence of the Insurance Policy that was constructed,  
 6 associated with, or put in place on, or against, the Borrower/Plaintiff's 'Promissory Note'  
 7 and associated with the Loan bearing the Account Number 00030526443. **F.** Produce all  
 8 call reports and any other related 'Notes' or instruments made or constructed for the entire  
 9 period covering the Loan. **G.** Produce the documented evidence of the original 'Deposit  
 10 Slip' issued for the Deposit of the Borrower's "Promissory Note" and associated with the  
 11 Loan. **H.** Produce the Original Order authorizing the withdrawal of Funds from the  
 12 Borrower's 'Promissory Note' Deposit Account. **I.** Produce the Account Number and the  
 13 Source from which the money came to 'Fund' the original 'Check' given to the 'Borrower'.  
 14 **J.** Produce Verification evidence, and proof that the Borrower's Promissory Note was a  
 15 **Gift to the Lender from the Borrower**; and that the same was disclosed to the borrower  
 16 Sakina Maysan Bey Ex Relatione SHEILA MARIE HAYES. **K.** Produce the full and  
 17 complete Name(s) and the Address(s) of the current Holder(s) of the Borrower's  
 18 Promissory Note associated with the alleged Loan. **L.** Produce full and complete Name(s)  
 19 and the Address(s) of the Lender's CPA and Auditor or any other Holder or Record-Keeper  
 20 for the entire period covering the Execution of the Mortgage or Loan. The Writ was a  
 21 Lawful Demand and Request and was issued under the 'Rules of Discovery' and forwarded  
 22 to **KEITH ANDERSON ACTING AS CEO/PRESIDENT FOR GREEN TREE SERVICING, LLC;**  
 23 **BRUCE DARYL, DENMAR DIXON, GARY L TILLET, & VANESSA WEST ACTING AS**  
 24 **CUSTOMER SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE SUPERVISOR, ET. AL AND ALL ACTING AS**  
 25 **AGENTS FOR WALTER INVESTMENT CORPORATION/DITECH FINANCIAL,**  
 26 **LLC/GREENTREE SERVICING, NA, ET AL,** and all aforementioned Defendants of GMAC,  
 27 the originator of the loan in question sold the interest if there were any, which could not be  
 28 located to FDIC who if they found any would have sold it to Green Tree Servicing, LLC,  
 but no evidence of that was offered up after repeated request from the Plaintiff to Walter  
 Investment Management Corporation/DITECH. The Writ stands as Firm and Lawful  
 Evidence of the Borrower's exercising her due process rights to Request, Discovery and

Disclosure; and establishes For The Record her Honorable and Good Faith attempt to clear up any flawed entries; any insensate misrepresentations; or any other mis-prints, mistakes, frauds, or confusion concerning her intent to make clear, unvarnished, and corrective resolutions in this Loan or Default matter. The request must be satisfied before accepting any vague assumptions; any other misrepresentations; any secondary contracts; and before the claimants taking any further actions. Due to the Defendant's acquiescence, the questions of fraud now stand as truth. The Defendants whole or in part did with willful Non-Disclosure and Default in this matter after several attempts to receive all requested specific evidence materially and expediently return the same Request, Discovery and Disclosure (as presented) and with all twelve (12) points or issues fully answered within the allotted twenty (20) days of Receipt of the same. Because of the Defendants' failure to answer three times a Writ in the Nature of Request Discovery, Fiduciary Request Reconveyance; these defendants have all acquiesced for failure to respond within the allotted time as stated earlier. (see Exhibit A). Therefore, the Plaintiff had no other recourse than to send the Defendants an "Affidavit of Fact-Notice of Default Judgement" and to file this Affidavit/Complaint in Federal Court an Article III Court Venue that upholds the Constitution. Any untoward or deceptive acts; misrepresentations; diversions; deceitful redirections; or any incomplete or non-answered Response to the questions presented to the Representatives, Holders or Trustees, etc., will be considered an affirmation of secrete, disguise, and disingenuous intent (RICO) Any avoidance of truth shall be considered an "inducement to Fraud"; and the said 'Failure of Response' on the part of Representatives, Trustees, Feoffers, or Assigns, neglecting their responsibilities to answer every one (and all of the specific twelve (12) above-noted Loan—points) shall constitute a violation of Trust, a breach Trust, and tacit acquiescence, established from the record by non-compliance. The same dispensations shall be published for the public Record.

53. At all times relevant to this action, Plaintiff's Ancestral home land handed down to her by birthright Begins at ( point 41 degrees 7 minutes 9 seconds NORTH: 80 DEGREES 36 MINUTES 59 SECONDS west, NAD 83, Ohio North Zone 3401 (feet) Northing: 534346.3498 Easting: 2487381.6799 Longitude: 80.6165611 Latitude: 41.1193410, LOT 5637 50 X 140 – temporarily BEING corporately-designated as, or known as, House No. 1422 Lansdowne Boulevard) Lawful description



1 and she is the Trustee of the Property located at 1422 LANSDOWNE BOULEVARD,  
 2 YOUNGSTOWN, OH 44505 (the "Property" for legal description purposes only). The  
 3 property was placed in a trust and was quit claimed deeded and has the highest claim in the  
 4 land under Plaintiff holds the highest Allodial Aboriginal Clear Perfect Title of  
 5 Conveyance. Plaintiff does not know the true names, capacities, or basis for liability of  
 6 Defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 100, inclusive, as each fictitiously named  
 7 Defendant is in some manner liable to Plaintiff, or claims some right, title, or interest in the  
 8 Property. Plaintiff will amend this AFFADAVIT to allege their true names and capacities  
 9 when ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and therefore alleges, that at all  
 10 relevant times mentioned in this AFFADAVIT, each of the fictitiously named Defendants  
 11 are responsible in some manner for the injuries and damages to Plaintiff so alleged and that  
 12 such injuries and damages were proximately caused by such Defendants, and each of them.

13 **54.** Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times herein mentioned,  
 14 each of the Defendants were the agents, employees, servants and/or the joint-ventures of  
 15 the remaining Defendants, and each of them, and in doing the things alleged herein below,  
 16 were acting within the course and scope of such agency, employment and/or joint venture.  
 17 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands the entry of Final Judgment against the Defendants for  
 18 compensatory damages, interest, costs, fees, and any other and further relief which is just  
 19 and proper under the totality of the circumstances.

#### 20 **COUNT V: TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

21 **55.** Plaintiff reaffirms and realleges paragraphs 1 through 54. hereinabove as if set forth more  
 22 fully hereinbelow. **56.** This is an action for temporary and permanent injunctive relief to cease  
 23 and halt all foreclosure activity by the Defendants; for temporary/preliminary injunctive relief  
 24 during the pendency of this litigation and, upon prevailing on the merits, for permanent  
 25 injunctive relief. **57.** Plaintiff has a clear legal right to seek temporary and permanent injunctive  
 26 relief as her interest in Federal Reserve Notes (hereafter, "FRNs") (as there are no monies) and  
 27 real property is being jeopardized by the actions of the Defendants through their concerted and  
 28 well-entrenched pattern of criminal activity specifically engaged in to wrongfully and through  
 fraudulent means take possession, custody, and control of certain FRNs and real property of the  
 Plaintiff. **58.** Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law to redress the harm arising out of the loss

1 of her unique Allodial real Ancestral Estate Property (that is in her trust entitled, "Moorish  
 2 Aboriginal Trust" and recorded at the Mahoning County Auditors and the Mahoning County  
 3 Recorder's Office for public recording purposes only) caused by the actions and conduct of the  
 4 Defendants as set forth and identified hereinabove, and no adequate remedy at law to compel  
 5 the turnover of the Plaintiff's property wrongfully misappropriated by the Defendants as  
 6 identified hereinabove. **59.** Unless temporary and permanent injunctive relief is immediately  
 7 granted, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm including the loss of her unique Allodial Real  
 8 Ancestral Estate Property (that is in her trust entitled, "Moorish Aboriginal Trust" and recorded  
 9 at the Mahoning County Auditors and the Mahoning County Recorder's Office for the purpose  
 10 of public record only). **60.** There is no harm to the Defendants with the granting of this relief,  
 11 as the Defendants never legally or lawfully acquired any interest in any of the promissory  
 12 Notes or mortgage instruments related to the Plaintiff's Allodial real property, and allegedly  
 13 "acquired" such interests solely through false, fraudulent, and criminal means. Denial of the  
 14 requested relief would be tantamount for rewarding the RICO Defendants for their nationwide  
 15 pattern of criminal activity. **61.** Any alleged harm to the Defendants, which consist of one of  
 16 the largest investment banks in the world and its related servicing entity, with the granting of  
 17 this relief is greatly and substantially outweighed by the actual and irreparable harm to Plaintiff  
 18 in the event that the relief requested herein is not granted. **62.** The granting of the relief  
 19 requested herein is in the public interest, as the consuming public of homeowners, including the  
 20 Allodial Home Owner/Plaintiff, has been, is being, and will continue to be harmed by the  
 21 fraudulent and wrongful conduct of the Defendants. **63.** Thus and under the totality of the  
 22 circumstances, no bond should be required as a prerequisite to the granting of the relief  
 23 requested herein as there are no costs or other damages which could be contemplated on the  
 24 part of the Defendants with the granting of the relief requested herein for which a bond would  
 25 otherwise be necessary. **64.** At least one other court in the United States which has been  
 26 confronted with wrongful foreclosure practices of an entity conducting such practices on a  
 27 national level has previously issued an order staying all foreclosures instituted or prosecuted by  
 28 that entity pending litigation involving that entity. WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff requests that  
 this Court immediately grant the relief requested herein and immediately enter an Order for  
 Temporary Injunctive Relief which commands that all foreclosure activity being engaged in by  
 the Defendants Statewide be immediately enjoined for the pendency of this litigation through

trial and any appeal(s), and that permanent injunctive forever barring the Defendants from engaging in any illegal or unlawful foreclosure activity be entered thereafter.

#### **COUNT VI: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

65. Plaintiff reaffirms and realleges paragraphs 1 through 64 hereinabove as if set forth more fully hereinbelow. The Plaintiff has a Nationality and is not a 14th Amendment Ens Legis U.S. Corporate/Corpse/Citizen. Defendants committed Subprime Lending Practices on the So-called Blacks, Negros, Colored, African-American and other Misnomers of the Autochthonous Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples of Magrib al Aqsa—the most extreme west/The North Gate. The Defendants received verifiable proof that the land was the Plaintiff's Ancestral Estate. Defendants ignored the proof and violated the Plaintiff's Human Rights by discriminating against her due to her origin as an Asiatic, F/K/A Blacks, Negros, Colored People and African American, etc. when they charged the Plaintiff more than borrowers of the European origin a/k/a Whites that had the same lending risk. The Historical Document by United Nations entitled, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 15 (1), "Everyone has a right to a nationality" and (2) "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality." The main question here is did we Aboriginal Indigenous American violate the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1787 **Congressional Record 112th Congress (2011-2012)** that is the longest running treaty in the world? The Republican Constitution Article VI states, "*All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.*" Plaintiff is an American that follows the Constitution

1 and has also suffered fraud with the Defendant's Usury violations on an Aboriginal  
2 Indigenous American.

3 **66.** Defendants were also found guilty of charging the Plaintiff of called African-American  
4 status a riskier subprime mortgage and higher interest rates than the people of European  
5 Origin and decent and this has been a pattern with GMAC, Green Tree, DITECH, and other  
6 Banking institutions/entities since 2004. Example, (According to the Justice Department, on  
7 July 12, 2012, Wells Fargo was found Guilty of Discrimination in its mortgage and lending  
8 policies between 2004 and 2009 against Minority--Asiatics a/k/a Black's, African  
9 Americans and Indians for the aforementioned practices whereby Wells Fargo was ordered  
10 to pay \$175 million dollars in Settlement.

11 **67.** Due to the Defendants Discriminatory actions, the Plaintiff is requesting punitive damages  
12 from pain and suffering due to extreme stress brought on by the threat of homelessness  
13 from GREEN TREE/DITECH/WALTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT  
14 CORPORATION. The threat was further exacerbated by the bank's unlawful harassment  
15 via wire and mail fraud which continued even after GREEN TREE/DITECH/WALTER  
16 INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION Defendants received Cease and Desist  
17 Letters ordering them to stop the calls at work and at home. One incident of harassment by  
18 way of stocking was when the bank came to the Plaintiff home and gave neighbor  
19 information about the Plaintiff's issues with the Bank. This was embarrassing, freighting  
20 and humiliating. The Defendants caused Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress  
21 through discrimination that caused a great deal of stress, resulting in symptoms of sleepless  
22 nights, upset stomach and other related damages as a result of the stress. Creating an  
23 Intentional Tort. The related damages were due to the Defendants purposely ruining the  
24 Plaintiff's credit. The Defendants committed these acts while at the same time defrauding  
25 the Plaintiff and used the Credit Bureaus to inflict emotional distress onto the Plaintiff  
26 because she was questioning the Defendants actions and for standing up for her  
27 International Religious Rights, International Aboriginal Indigenous Rights, and her  
28 International Human Rights, for proof of Aboriginal Indigenous Autochthonous Status see  
Exhibit \_\_\_\_\_. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands the entry of Final Judgment against the  
Defendants for compensatory damages, interest, costs, fees, credit repair and any other  
relief which is just and proper under the totality of the circumstances.

**COUNT VII: VIOLATION OF TILA AND HOEPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1601, ET. SEQ.**

68. Plaintiff reaffirms and realleges paragraphs 1 through 67. hereinabove as if set forth more fully hereinbelow. 69. Plaintiff alleges that the loan that is the subject matter of this AFFADAVIT was and is a consumer-credit transaction within the meaning of TILA and HOEPA.

70. Defendants violated TILA/HOEPA by failing to provide Plaintiff with accurate material disclosures required under TILA/HOEPA and for not taking into account the intent of the State Legislature in approving this statute which was to fully inform home buyers of the pros and cons of adjustable rate mortgages in a language (both written and spoken) that they can understand and comprehend; and advise them to compare similar loan products with other lenders. It also requires the lender to offer other loan products that might be more advantageous for the borrower under the same qualifying matrix. Defendant FDIC did not inform Plaintiff of the remedy that she could have taken advantage of when FDIC became the Receivership for GMAC Mortgage. Failure to notify the Plaintiff was a miscarriage of justice against the Plaintiff; therefore, any and all statute[s] of limitations relating to disclosures and notices required pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1601, should still stand as an affirmative claim due to Defendants' failure to effectively provide the required disclosures and notices. In this instance the discharge should still apply due to fraud, Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities (FAS140 158 (a))

71. An actual controversy now exists between Plaintiff and Defendant, whereby the Defendant contends she has no right to rescind the loan on the Subject Property alleged in this AFFADAVIT. Whereby Plaintiff was never given any real form of exchange according to the Republican Constitution. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that the Defendants never gave her a loan, only the appearance of a loan by way of fraud ab initio

**COUNT VIII: VIOLATION OF RESPA, 1 U.S.C. § 2601 ET. SEQ.**



1 72. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by referencing all preceding paragraphs as though fully  
2 set forth herein. The loan to Plaintiff was a federally regulated mortgage loan as defined in  
3 RESPA. Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) 1999 Statement of Policy established  
4 a two-part test for determining the legality of lender payments to mortgage brokers for  
5 table funded transactions and intermediary transactions under RESPA:

6 a) Whether goods or facilities were actually furnished or services were actually performed  
7 for the compensation paid and; whether the payments are reasonably related to the value  
8 of the goods or facilities that were actually furnished or services that were actually  
9 performed.

10 In applying this test, HUD believes that total compensation should be scrutinized to assure  
11 that it is reasonably related to the goods, facilities, or services furnished or performed to  
12 determine whether it is legal under RESPA. The interest and income that Defendants have  
13 gained is disproportionate to the situation Plaintiff find herself in due directly to  
14 Defendant's failure to disclose that they will gain a financial benefit while Plaintiff suffers  
15 financially as a result of the loan product sold to Plaintiff.

16 73. No separate fee agreements, regarding the use of DITECH and all Defendants' "Cost of  
17 Savings" as the Index for the basis of this loan, Disclosures of additional income due to  
18 interest rate increases or the proper form and procedure in relation to the Borrower's Rights  
19 to Cancel were provided.

20 74. Defendants violated RESPA because the payments between the Defendants were  
21 misleading and designed to create a windfall. These actions were deceptive, fraudulent and  
22 self-serving. As a proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has been damaged in an  
23 amount not yet ascertained, to be proven at trial.

24 **COUNT IX: RECISSION**

25  
26 75. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully  
27 set forth herein.

28 76. Plaintiff is entitled to rescind the loan and all accompanying loan documents for all of the  
foregoing reasons: 1) TILA Violations; 2) Failure to provide a Mortgage Loan Origination  
Agreement upon request; 3) Fraudulent Concealment; 4) Fraudulent Inducement; 5) failure  
to abide by the PSA; 6) making illegal or fraudulent transfers of the note and

1 Mortgage/Deed of Trust; and 5) Public Policy Grounds, each of which provides  
2 independent grounds for relief.

3 77. The Truth In Lending Act, 15 U.S.C §1601, et. seq. extends Plaintiff's right to rescind a  
4 loan to three years from the date of closing if the borrower received false or incomplete  
5 disclosures of either the loans terms or Borrower's right to rescind. There however, is no  
6 statute of limitation on Fraud. Here, Defendants have failed to properly disclose the details  
7 of the alleged loan. Specifically, the initial disclosures do not initial TILA disclosures, and  
8 lack of diligence and collusion on the part of the broker, lender and underwriter to place  
9 Plaintiff in a loan she could not afford and would ultimately benefit Defendants following  
10 the negative amortization that accrued.

11 78. As a proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount  
12 not yet ascertained, to be proven at trial.

13 Recoupment to Plaintiff is requested under the GAAP and GAAS and the FASB  
14 Regulations: FAS125 Securitization Accounting; FAS140 Offsetting of Financial Assets  
15 and Liabilities; FAS133 Derivatives on hedge accounts and FAS95.

16 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for rescission of the stated loan in its entirety.  
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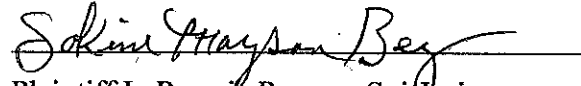
**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff demands trial by jury of all matters so triable as a matter of right pursuant to OCPA. R.C. 2923.31 and Organized Crime Control Act of 1970," 84 Stat. 941, 18 U.S.C. 1961(1)(B), (1)(C), (1)(D), and (1)(E). Dated this 22nd day of January, 2016. Please direct all responses to this Complaint to the Allodial Estate, Moorish Aboriginal Trust address below. c/o Sakina Maysan Bey, via 1422 Lansdowne Boulevard. Ohio 44505 Tel: (330) 747-4417

Dated: 02-03-2016

Sakina Maysan Bey, Responsible Party for

ENS LEGIS: HAYES, SHEILA M.



Plaintiff In Propria Persona Sui Juris

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